THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

[Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1797. [Vol. V.---No. 714

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

FOR SALE,
ON REASONABLE TERMS,

The Cargo of the ſhip Eliza,

Captain Borrowdale, from St. Ubes,

Conſiſting of

11,000 buſhels of Salt.

Wm. WILSON.

N. B. The Eliza is in the river, and ſhortly expected up.

November 2.

William Hartſhorne & Sons

HAVE FOR SALE,
AT THEIR STORE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

30 bbls. Loaf Sugar,

40 do. Prime Beef,
100 dozen long and ſhort Gloves,
They have alſo on hand,

A complete aſſortment of

PHILADELPHIA, MARYLAND, AND SPANISH

BAR IRON,

together with a quantity of NAIL RODS, of all ſizes.

Alex. 11th mo. 2d. 1797.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY

Dempſey, Harris, & Co.

A quantity of Dry White Lead in caſks, containing 5 cwt. each.—alſo,
Spaniſh Brown, Red Lead, & Yellow Oahre,
Oils and Varniſhes,
Bruſhes and Pencils,
With moſt articles in the Drug and Paint line.

October 3. tf

L. & C. POWELL,

Have juſt received per the ſchooner Exchange from Madeira, and now offer for ſale at a low price.

ELEVEN PIPES, NINE HOGSHEADS, AND EIGHTEEN QUARTER CASKS

MADEIRA WINE,

A part of which is London Particular, old, and of very ſuperior quality.

October 7. tf

CHARLES LOVE,

At his Store on King Street, a few doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern,

HAS NOW OPEN

A VERY LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

EUROPEAN GOODS,

Chiefly of this Fall's Importation, which he will ſell by the piece, or package only, at an unuſually low advance, for caſh, or approved notes at 60 days.——He has alſo a conſiderable ſupply of

Weſt-India Produce,

ſome

New England Goods,

and a quantity of

Whiſkey in hogſheads.

☞ He will ſtore, or purchaſe, FLOUR at the market price.

September 28.

Wm. B. Magruder & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Alknomack, Captain John Lemmon, from Liverpool, part of their

FALL GOODS.

They daily expect the remainder by the Fair Virginian, from London, which will make their aſſortment very general and complete.

George-town, Sept. 19.

BENNETT & WATTS,

HAVE RECEIVED,
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they offer for ſale on moderate terms.

The following are a part.

Superfine Cloaths,

Kerſeymeres,
Swanſdowns,
Second and common cloths, coatings, and plains of every deſcription,
Swanſkin, flannels, and baizes,
Hoſiery, amongſt which are a few dozen German town milled yarn and worſted ſocks,
Florentine ſattin, ſtriped, plain, and twilled,
Ladies' ſattins and luteſtrings of various colours,
Modes, pelongs, ſarſnets, and Perſians,
Sattin work, and common tambour'd muſlins,
A neat aſſortment of India, book, and jaconet muſlins,
Chintze and calicoes,
Muffs and tippets,
Engliſh, Morocco, and kid ſlippers and ſandals,
White ſattin ſlippers,
Cambricks and long lawns,
Dimities, moſſinets, Marſeilles quiltings,
Diapers, and diaper table cloths,
Bombaſeens, bombaſettes, wildbores, durants, &c.
Brunſwick and fancy cords,
Marſeilles and cotton counterpanes,
Gentlemen's and ſervants' buckſkin breeches and gloves,
Short and long kid gloves,
A handſome aſſortment of black and white ſilk do.
Laces and edgings,
Feathers,
Sattin beaver hats,
Mens' faſhionable Engliſh hats,
Furniture cottons, fringes, line and taſſels,
Iriſh linens and ſheetings, white and brown ticklenburgs.
Britiſh oznaburgs and ſacking,
Ruſſia ſheeting, duck, and ſail canvas,
Drills,
Negro cottons, halfthicks, and kerſeys,
Roſe and duffel blankets and rugs,
Fox colour'd, white and ſpotted ermines,
Andirons, ſhovels and tongs,
Braſs and iron fenders,
Cinder ſhovels,
Bellows's,
Coal hods,
Nails and brads,
Crowley and German ſteel in faggots,
Spades and ſhovels,
Box coffee mills,
A few dozen white and green ivory knives and forks,
Tea trays and waiters,
Pewter in caſks,
Writing paper,
Quills and ink powder,
Engliſh and American playing cards,
Sweeping, ſcrubbing, ſhoe, and horſe bruſhes,
Loaf and brown ſugar,
Young hyſon, hyſon, hyſon ſkin, and ſouchong teas, of the firſt quality,
Coffee,
Spinning cotton,
Soal leather, &c. &c. &c.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A Negro Boy from 12 to 14 years of age.

October 21.

GEO. CLEMENTSON,

HAS RECEIVED,
BY THE SHIP BRUNSKILL, FROM WHITEHAVEN,

Napped Cottons, Plaidings,

Linzey and Jerſeys, Duffels, Silk Rugs, Yarn Hoſe, Oznaburgs, Sacking, Iriſh Linens, Calicoes, Nuns, Oznaburg, and Shoe Threads; Felt Hats, Fools cap and Poſt Paper, Horn and Ivory Combs, Cutlery. Garden Spades, Frying pans, Sad irons, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 20d. Nails, broad Hoes, Earthenware, and Seine Twine.——Which he offers for ſale on moderate terms by the package.

He has alſo for ſale,

GLASS WARE in caſks,
And about 500 doz. QUART BOTTLES.

October 18.

Notice

IS hereby given, that agreeably to an act of the Corporation, the market for Butchers' meat on Sundays ceaſes from this date till the firſt day of next May, and that till that time the market hours continue till 10 o'clock.

JOHN LONGDEN,
Clerk of the Market.

FALL GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,
IN THE SHIP BERMONDS, CAPT. LENNON FROM LIVERPOOL,

An Extenſive Aſſortment of

Woolens, Hardware, Mancheſter Goods, &c. &c.

Which are ready for ſale on the uſual credit to punctual cuſtomers.

☞ They daily expect their

London Goods,

in the Fair Virginian.

September 20.

For Sale by

COATS RIDGWAY,

AT HIS STORE, CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Hollands Gin in pipes and caſks,

French Brandy,
W. I. and N. E. Rum,
Coffee,
Hyſon and Hyſon ſkin Teas,
Loaf and Brown Sugars,
Port Wine in quarter caſks,
Molaſſes in hhds. and bbls.
White and Brown Soap,
Coarſe and Fine Salt,
Soal Leather,
Pepper and Alſpice,
London & Philadelphia Porter in bbls.
Claret in boxes,
2,000lb. James River Tobacco,
And a quantity of Coal.
And 30 Quarter-caſks of

GUN POWDER.

ALSO,

A few Dry Goods,

which will be ſold at the moſt reduced prices.

October 17.

WM. I. HALL,

Has received by the Ship Brunſkill,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR THE FALL.

And many packages that would anſwer the Weſt-India market, entitled to the drawback.

He has alſo on hand,

Hats by the box—coarſe and fine,
Nails by the caſk, from 3d to 30d.
Small boxes of well aſſorted Hardware,
Seine Twine,
Do. Rope,
Brace Rope,
Grind Stones,
Sad Iron,
Crates of Earthen ware,
Boxes of Glaſs Ware,

An excellent aſſortment of

Saddlery & Cutlery,

Anvils, Frying-pans, Spades, Grates, &c.
Which will be ſold on the loweſt terms.

Prince Street, October 16.

WILLIAM HODGSON

IS NOW LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Brunſkill from Whitehaven,

AND FOR SALE BY WHOLESALE ONLY,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Alſo Nails of all kinds, Shot, Lead; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 12 by 10, & 12 by 16 Crown Window Glaſs; a few pair of elegant Looking Glaſſes; Candles and Soap in boxes, Bottled Porter in caſks, Earthen Ware in crates, Bottled Muſtard in ſmall boxes, Sail Canvas, Carpets and Carpeting; a few elegant [illegible] Chimney Pieces, with ſuitable wood Decorations, and Hearth Stones; a few complete Patent Kitchen Ranges, with Perpetual Ovens; Anvils & Vices; Grindſtones, and about

5,000 buſhels Fine Salt.

October 30. 1797.

For Sale,

5 very likely negro fellows,

about 22 years of age, have been raiſed to plantation buſineſs. For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE.

At Ravenſworth, Fairfax county.

ALSO,

A quantity of Orchard Graſs Seed.

GEORGE HUNTER,

AT HIS STORE IN FAIRFAX STREET,

HAS RECEIVED,

White Ruſſia Sheeting,

Ravens and Raven Duck, with a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, which added to his former ſtock of Goods, render his aſſortment general.

Having ſome time ago adverliſed thoſe indebted to me to come forward and ſettle their accounts, and ſome of them having failed to comply—I do once more inform them that no farther indulgence will be given, as I am fully determined to ſell only for caſh, or produce at the market price.

G. H.

September 16. tf

For Sale,

The Schooner

LUCY,

OF BOSTON:

Burthen 116 tons—ſhe ſails faſt, is equipped for a voyage, and well calculated for the Weſt India trade, and to carry live ſtock and lumber on deck. She may be ſeen at Harper's wharf.—Apply to Captain Oaks on board, or to the ſubſcriber,

WHO HAS JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,

50 bbls Boſton prime Beef,

10 pipes French Brandy—30 boxes Chocolate—30 barrels tanner's oil—100 barrels white and brown ſugars—100 barrels rum—20 barrels vinegar—1 bale Ruſſia ſheeting—1 do. India cotton ſheeting—2 do. tow cloth—20 do. pepper and pimento—1 box gun powder—1 do. nutmegs—1 do. cloves—1 do. rhubarb—1 do. opium—1 do. gum myrrh—1 do. aloes—1 do. gum galbanum—300 wt. Peruvian bark.

ALSO,
A QUANTITY OF

Cheeſe, Potatoes, Apples, Cyder, &c &c.

JOHN G. LADD.

October 24.

The Subſcribers

HAVE FOR SALE ON COL. HOOE'S WHARF,

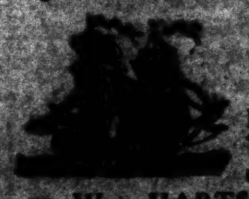
Muſcovado Sugar in hhds.

and bbls. Loaf Sugar in do. New-England and Weſt India Rum in do. Coffee in hhds. and bags, Sherry and Malaga Wine in quarter caſks, James River Tobacco and Coal, coarſe and fine Salt, a complete aſſortment of Bar Iron, Steel Nail and Spike rods, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few barrels of Beef

in good order.



The Schooner

Dolphin

Will take a freight for Philadelphia or New-York.—Apply to the captain on board, or

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

September 23.

Go. M'Munn & Iſaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand as uſual,

Stills of different ſizes,

Waſh, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Beſt Engliſh Braſs do. of different ſizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin meaſures,
An aſſortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ſhip Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent aſſortment of

Strong Copper in ſheets and

bottoms, ſuitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the beſt manner, and ſold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper ſuitable for ſpouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The higheſt price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 13. 6mo.

Take Notice,

THAT I forewarn all perſons from climbing over my fences, or going through my grounds on Hunting excurſions—I will proſecute ſuch as do it in future.

R. T. HOOE.

October 19. 4t

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, AUGUST 21.

"LIVE FREE! OR DIE!"

The officers and ſoldiers of the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle, to the Executive Directory of the French republic.

24 *Thermidor—Auguſt* 11.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS,

Profoundly afflicted by the evil heaped upon the republic, and by the progreſs of royaliſm, the army of Italy has preſented addreſſes, ſupplicating you to adopt the proper meaſures for conſolidating the conſtitution, which is now ſhaken to its baſis. Witneſſes, and in a manner, the victims of the aſſaſſinations committed by the murderers of the ſouth, the conquerors of Lodi and Arcola beſeeched you to protect their relations, daily immolated by the daggers of thoſe atrocious ruffians, who are armed by the Prieſts and ſupported by the ancient tyranny.

More patient, the army of the Rhine and Moſelle has not hitherto communicated to you the grief which it has felt. But, Citizens Directors, there is a time for every thing, and the meaſure is now full. We have heard the appeal which the diviſions of Angereau, Joubert, &c. have made to you—we ſuffer like them. If, deeply intereſted by the dangers of their country, they be ready to march into the heart of the republic to ſtop the effuſion of the blood that inundates it, you may be aſſured that we ſhall not remain indolent ſpectators of their labors.

With the reſpect that is due to the firſt magiſtrates of a free people, we ſupplicate you to do juſtice to our claims, to make them known to the patriotic members of both councils, that, in concert with you, they may conſider of ſome remedy which may be inſtantly applied.

Having conquered two thirds of military Europe, how could it be conceived that enemies ſhould dare to imagine they had gained their cauſe? They have, however, obtained a great part of what they demanded. In a ſhort time, the monarchy would have been re-eſtabliſhed. What a dreadful proſpect is preſented to us by the firſt proceedings of the preſent legiſlature!

Citizens directors, notwithſtanding your ſolicitude, the children of the republic, its ſupporters are vilified in the interior, and are deſtitute of every thing upon the frontiers which their courage alone has given to their country. The objects which ought chiefly to have fixed the attention of our legiſlators have been put aſide; and far from following the line of conduct which the happineſs of the people preſcribed to them, they have dwelt upon the moſt frivolous topics. Many of them have been excluſively employed in gratifying the moſt odious paſſions. The public good which ought to be the order of the day, has been replaced by a thirſt of vengeance. All that love of liberty that characteriſed the former aſſemblies of the republic, is extinguiſhed. The conſtitution and the ſacred rights of the people are no longer reſpected.——WHO KNOWS BUT ONE OF THESE DAYS, THEY WILL ORDER US TO GO TO MASS?—THEY HAVE ALREADY MADE US FAST!

Our finances ſo much miſmanaged, were almoſt exhauſted. A civil war was ſcarcely terminated in the weſt, when another recommenced in the ſouth. Foreign agents endeavored every where to miſlead the public mind. What has been done to remedy theſe evils?—More than twenty ſittings of the council of five hundred have been employed on hearing reports on *prieſts*, on *bells*, and on *emigrants!*—EMIGRANTS and PRIESTS! *thoſe who delivered Toulon to the Engliſh, and Alſace to the Imperialiſts—thoſe who have involved us in the war, and all its miſeries, have been recalled by a decree, welcomed and honored.*—The bells muſt be re-eſtabliſhed, while no plan of finance is adopted, and tho' the defenders of the country ſhould want every neceſſary. The pay of the armies is ſeveral months in arrears, and no clothes are delivered to them. The hoſpitals are not attended to, and our ſick [illegible] are for want of [illegible]

[illegible] They have been proſcribed [illegible] In ſeveral [illegible] conſtantly and cruelly [illegible] have ſuffered, [illegible] by depriving the inhabitants of the countries in which they were, of ſome of the articles neceſſary to their exiſtence. What would be thought then, if we were to ſpeak of the MILLIARD, which was promiſed us with ſo much [illegible] when our ſervices were wanted?—None of us can any longer rely on the payment of it; and it even appears that the only reward they reſerve for us is ſhame and contempt.

But private intereſt would ſtill be ſilent, were not the honor of the country concerned. How have the defenders of the country been treated in the interior? Worſe even than the ſoldiers of Conde, whom they have beaten. They have been vilified in one place, proſcribed or aſſaſſinated in another, and every where inſulted, when they appeared in the moſt reſpectable of uniforms. No, citizens directors! we have not renounced the honor of being French citizens: we know what is due to us—degradation belongs not to our character. But even the legiſlative body, in debating for five days upon the march of the troops which paſſed within twelve leagues of them, have proved that they viewed us with terror, we may ſay even with horror? Are we then, foreign troops, or enemies of public liberty, that they treat us with ſo much ſeverity? We founded, and we maintained that liberty, and no power in the univerſe ſhall tear it from us. Ought we to be aſtoniſhed when we are declaimed againſt in the national councils by emigrants, the pretended repreſentatives of the people whom they deteſt.

Royal terror has been ſubſtituted to an anarchical terror, of which we are equally the enemies. Such are its effects, that the tribunals every where acquit aſſaſſins and conſpirators, while they ſtrike without pity all who are ſuſpected of patriotiſm, of being purchaſers of national property, or merely of being moderate friends of the conſtitution. In ſupport of what we advance, we refer to the judgment pronounced in favor of the conſpirators Brothier, Dunan, and Lavilheurnois, the known agents of Louis XVIII. and that in favor of the prieſt Poule, who attempted the life of the repreſentative of the people Syeyes. The purchaſers of national eſtates are every where plundered, and excluded from offices of truſt, while the emigrants, recalled by new laws, exerciſe almoſt every public function. So great indeed is the effect of this royal terror, that when the law upon political and literary aſſemblies was preſented to the council of five hundred, it was paſſed without the neceſſary forms being obſerved. One member only offered to ſpeak againſt that violation of the liberty of the people, but he was not heard! It belongs to the preſent period alone to have produced ſuch examples.

Ten thouſand officers, who have no reward for their ſervices but the wounds with which they are covered, languiſh in the interior, without ſupport and without ſuccor.

What fate, then, awaits thoſe whoſe zeal has ſo long and ſtill detains them under the ſtandard of liberty? We know already, that ſeveral officers have been replaced by men who are not known in the republican armies, others will ſoon be replaced by thoſe emigrants whom they have combated. Our enemies no longer diſguiſe this plan, which they begun to carry into effect. In the debate upon the gendarmerie, did not ſeveral members of the council of five hundred declare, that it was neceſſary to place at the head of that corps all the officers who had ſerved in it before the revolution, whatever might be their [illegible]ions! We are then about to [illegible] ariſtocrats and royaliſts reſtored to their commands—all thoſe who fled to the different courts of Europe, aſking alms of the enemies of their country; thoſe, in fine, whom we have for ſix years combated. It has been ſaid in the tribune of the ancients, that *all thoſe who poſſeſſed virtue and talents, waited only for the propitious moment in which they might return to the ſervice of their country. What, then, do we poſſeſs? Wounds!* If, then, we boaſt no titled anceſtry; if we have neither gold nor affection for kings; it is not for us to enjoy the bleſſings of peace! Noble ſcoundrels, who concealed themſelves during the war, are about to replace us!

We had reaſon to expect, from the French blood that had been every where [illegible] we have [illegible] with [illegible] powerful faction, which they are [illegible] ed will deprive us of all means of [illegible] ing the war, [illegible] diſgraces [illegible] would ſoon deliver our [illegible] to theſe congreſs, where henceforth no plan be formed until the utility of it is diſcuſſed in the tribune? No! under theſe circumſtances we cannot have peace.

Theſe *gentlemen*, we doubt not, wiſh that the laſt of us ſhould remain upon the frontiers, and expiate, by his death, the crime of having vanquiſhed the kings their protectors. O country! O defenders of the country! you are then about to be delivered by thoſe deteſtable beings to the ſatellites of tyranny. The deſpots whom you have ſo often humbled, are about to put their yoke of iron over thoſe brave heads which have been covered with ſo many laurels. Perfidious wretches! they ſpeak of their attachment to the conſtitution, which they undermine—which they tear leaf by leaf, while they continue to invoke it. No, citizens directors! we will not endure this. We require other pledges than hypocritical proteſtations.—We are fatigued with vain promiſes!

Meſſage of the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

28*th Thermidor, Auguſt* 15.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

You have deſired the Executive Directory to acquaint you with the meaſures adopted againſt the author of an article inſerted in No. 581, of a journal entitled the "Redacteur," to cauſe him to be proſecuted and brought to condign puniſhment.

The executive directory reply to your meſſage, by tranſmitting to you a copy of the report made on this ſubject by the miniſter of juſtice, in purſuance of their orders.

This report terminates with general obſervations on the neceſſity of ſtemming the torrent of diſorder and corruption proceeding from licentiouſneſs of the preſs. The Directory have thought proper not to ſeparate theſe remarks from the report, as they fully coincide in opinion with the miniſter of juſtice on this head.

The Directory have further thought fit, citizens repreſentatives, to inform you, that the journal of the Redacteur is one of thoſe public prints which are moſt in the habit of publiſhing the acts iſſued by government, yet the executive government take neither the leaſt part in the conducting of that paper, nor do they either directly or indirectly pay its author.

(Signed) CARNOT, Preſident.
LEGARDE, Secretary.

Report of the Miniſter of Juſtice to the Executive Directory.

28*th Thermidor, Auguſt* 15.

CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

You have directed me to examine, in a legal point of view, an article inſerted in the Redacteur, No. 581, reſpecting which the council of five hundred ſent you a meſſage on the 1ſt inſtant, (July 18) and to make a report on this ſubject. I am going to fulfill this duty.

The council of five hundred has adjudged this article to be contrary to public order, and to violate the reſpect due to the national repreſentation; but it is not this imputation, however ſerious it may be, and whatever weight it may derive from the authority which prefers it, I am here to enquire into; I muſt confine myſelf to diſcuſs, purſuant to your orders, whether there exiſt laws againſt the abuſes of the preſs; and in caſe they do exiſt, whether the article under conſideration is ſuch as to fall within thoſe laws.

You are not ignorant, citizens directors, that there is nothing more excites the indignation of all good citizens, than the daily abuſe of the ſacred right, conquered from deſpotiſm, and one of the moſt precious fruits of the revolution, to expreſs and multiply our thoughts, reſcued from the inquiſitorial fetters of cenſure, and to exerciſe, with reſpect to the depoſitories of public authority, the powerful ſuperintendance of the public opinion; but in proportion as an inſtitution is great and uſeful, its corruption and degradation becomes more criminal. It is from this principle, that the poiſoning of ſprings and rivers has at all times been claſſed among the blackeſt crimes, as by this heinous deed the ſources of fertility and life, are converted into elements of death and deſtruction.

Struck by this diſorder, the repreſentatives of the nation have more than once been engaged in diſcuſſions tending to repreſs it. They have conſidered this important queſtion in its double relation to the public intereſt of the country, and to the private intereſt of the public functionaries; they have viewed the miſchief which may be done with the preſs, either by ſeditious provocations or by calumnies and ſcandal; but in this laſt point of view they have found their attempts defeated by obſtacles hitherto thought inſurmountable, and the only reſult of their legiſlative exertions on this head, is the law of the 27th Germinal, fourth year, the 5th article of which is as follows:

"Authors, who ſhall allow themſelves to compoſe, and in general all perſons, who ſhall print, diſtribute, ſell, hawk about, or diſtribute writings containing provocations, deemed criminal by the law of the 27th Germinal, ſhall be proſecuted in manner and wiſe as the law directs."

The provocations judged criminal by the 1ſt article of the law of the 27th Germinal, are thoſe which have for their object—

The diſſolution of the national repreſentation, and of the executive directory.

The murder of all or any of the members who compoſe them.

The reſtoration of royalty.

The re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution of 1793.

The reſtoration of the conſtitution of 1791, and of any form of government different from that which is eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution of the 3d year.

The invaſion of public property.

The pillage and ſpoliation of private property, under the name of Agrarian laws, or in any other manner whatever.

Of all theſe criminal provocations, the firſt is the only one with which I ſhall compare the articles inſerted in the "Redacteur," as being the only one any way connected with the information, which the council of five hundred deſires to obtain.

Now after having peruſed with the utmoſt attention the article under conſideration, I cannot find that it contains any thing tending to provoke the diſſolution of the national repreſentation. I have found in this article a ſevere and bitter cenſure of ſome operations of the legiſlative body, ſeveral of which remain as yet mere projects or reſolutions; but I have not been able to diſcover any expreſſion, which, on repreſenting theſe acts as dangerous for the public weal, propoſes as a remedy the diſſolution of the authority from which they proceed.

That this article is written in a bitter and reproachful tone, which but little belongs to a writer who ſpeaks of the repreſentatives of the nation, I ſhall not undertake either to deny or to juſtify. I had merely to enquire whether there exiſted a crime, and conſequently matter for a criminal proſecution, and this queſtion I find myſelf obliged to decide in the negative.

This inſtance, however, choſen from among a thouſand others, offers one advantage, namely this, that it proves the inſufficiency of the laws on this head. You are not ignorant, citizens directors, that there exiſts great numbers of writers, far more criminal, becauſe their crimes and their pernicious reſults recur daily, who make it their buſineſs to defame the firſt authorities of the public, to calumniate the repreſentatives of the people or their magiſtrates, to precognize murder and aſſaſſination, to diſcredit the purchaſe of national domains, to attack the republican manners, inſtitutions and denominations, to ridicule your arretes, to excite a civil war, and to protract that with foreign powers. And yet all theſe crimes remain unpuniſhed, owing to the inſufficiency of the laws, though under the preſent circumſtances they are far more culpable than they might be at any other period.

You have compelled the moſt formidable enemies of the republic to ſue for peace. Negociations, on which depends the fate of the univerſe, are opened under the auſpices of victory. You approach the moment when, after having dictated a glorious peace, you will ſee humanity recovering from the calamities of a dreadful but neceſſary war; and it is at ſuch a time that infamous writers lead aſtray public opinion, deceive foreign powers on the moral ſtrength of government, inſpire them with extravagant hopes, by calling to recollection an order of things which is aboliſhed forever; inflame paſſions, which peace would allay, and conſummate their execrable work by promoting diſtruſt and diſcord between the two main ſprings of the political machine.

The indignation of the council of five hundred has been rouſed by an article which cenſures their operations; but what will be their feelings on reading the following paſſage, literally extracted from a public print, which I received this moment from one of your commiſſioners:—

"We had in France a monarchy, founded fourteen centuries ago, and which under the reign of the Bourbons, had attained the moſt reſplendant glory; the French conſtitution, it is true, was no more drawn up in writing than that of Lycurgus; but it was atteſted by the records of hiſtory, and by thouſands of public monuments.—Among the three conſtitutions ſubſtituted in its place ſince 1789 there is none, in the fabrication of which the people have not been groſsly defrauded of their rights.—That of 1791 was manufactured in open contradiction to the inſtructions and powers received, and the other two without any inſtructions or powers at all. Whatever attempts againſt the monarchy were made by the firſt or conſtituent aſſembly, it preſerved at leaſt the eſſence of that form of government. The ſecond aſſembly, though more audacious, ſwore even to preſerve it, and proſcribed only the perſon of the monarch. But the third, called the national convention, an impure compound of debauched ruffians and atheiſts invited by a tyger (Orleans) and influenced by the attractions of immenſe booty, after having terrified the nation by numberleſs maſſacres, aboliſhed monarchy, not only without inſtructions and powers, but alſo without any miſſion whatever, and completed its outrages againſt the monarchy by the moſt cowardly and moſt cruel aſſaſſination.

"Ye new gentlemen of the council of elders, lay your hands on your hearts and dare, on your own principles of an abſolute nullity, to maintain the validity of that abolition. Can you, agreeably to the moral principles you have always profeſſed, excuſe that interdiction and that murder! Your ſilence on theſe two points ſhall ſerve us for an anſwer. The nation will itſelf, in due time and place, examine, 1ſt, whether theſe men are worthy and able to make conſtitutions and laws? 2dly, whether their conſtitution of 1795, which they have cemented with the blood of our beſt citizens, is more admiſſible than that of 1793, which they have abandoned. Until ſuch times as the nation ſhall have recovered ſufficient liberty to chooſe betwen a monarchy and a republic, we feel no difficulty in acknowledging the national repreſentation in the two thirds of the actual legiſlative body; becauſe they have been choſen by the people. But till the arrival of the 3d third, you are only a proviſional government, firſt to obviate the moſt urgent evils, and above all, to correct that depravation of manners, which the convention encouraged by its impious decrees and infamous conduct. Secondly, to endeavor to recompenſe the body of the nation, torn by the diſperſion of its moſt worthy and moſt diſtinguiſhed members, and thirdly, to prepare a better regimen, whatever may be its form."

I have given the neceſſary orders to proſecute the author, and eventually the printer of this article, ſince it obviouſly contains ſuch provocations as are pointed out by the law of the 28th Germinal. But you will be able to judge by this article, citizens directors, of the audacity of certain journaliſts, who now lay down the hypocritical maſk under which they hitherto thought proper to conceal themſelves.

The legiſlative body will, no doubt, feel the neceſſity of checking this unbounded licentiouſneſs, which is no more liberty of the preſs, than anarchy is government, and the right of carrying arms is the right to aſſaſſinate.

(Signed)

"MERLIN."

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ON HARPER'S WHARF,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines; Jamaica, Windward Iſland, and New England Rum; Cogniac, Bourdeaux, Peach, and Apple Brandy; Hollands Gin, Whiſkey, Molaſſes, Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon-ſkin, Hyſon, and Young Hyſon Teas; Muſcovado and Loaf Sugars, Coffee, Chocolate, Spermaceti Candles in ſmall boxes, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Muſtard, Cayenne and black Pepper, Barley in kegs and barrels, Allum and Cadiz Salt, ſhip, pilot, and fine Bread; and a quantity of empty Wine Bottles, &c.

JAMIESON & BARTLEMAN.

November 4. tf

Alexandria, November 4.

Captain Willis, of this port, arrived on Thurſday from Philadelphia, gives us the following information:

Off Phenix's Iſland, October 24, ſaw a ſchooner about 3 or 4 leagues to the leeward, with colours hoiſted as a ſignal of diſtreſs—he bore away for her, and on ſpeaking with her, he found ſhe was the Eleanor Plumſtead of Philadelphia, Capt. Vandam, 4 weeks from Gonaives—Capt. Vandam ſtated, that on his paſſage he was boarded by two French privateers, but diſappointed in making a prize of his veſſel, as ſhe ſailed from a French port, they robbed him of his proviſions and what elſe they could lay their hands on; and to heighten his diſtreſs, theſe predatory villains broke his quadrant, and carried off another belonging to his mate, ſtripping him even of the oars of his boat.

Though on allowance during his paſſage, he or his crew had not had a mouthful of meat for three days previous to Captain Willis's meeting with them, and when he went on board, they had only ſixteen biſcuits left. Capt. Willis ſupplied them with meat and bread, and four ducks, and put them in their courſe for Philadelphia.

Captain Borrowdale, of the ſhip Eliza, of this port, who ſailed from St. Ubes on September 2, and arrived here yeſterday, has politely favored us with the following particulars.

September 5, lat. 37. 23. N. and long. 12. 00. ſpoke a brig, Capt. Frazier, from Baltimore, out 35 days.

October 8, in lat. 26. 00 N. and long. 52. 00. W. the Eliza was brought to by a French brig privateer, mounting 12 guns, called the Cezarine belonging to Guadaloupe, but laſt from Porto Rico, commanded by M. Gay, (formerly the ſchooner Felicity of Norfolk). After examining the papers, they let us paſs. They put on board the Eliza the Captain, Mate, and three Seamen belonging to the brig Rebecca of New-York, owned by William Bowne of that place, which they had captured four days before and ſent to Porto Rico. The Captain of the privateer ſaid that he had orders to capture all American veſſels upwards of 100 tons, and all veſſels bound to French ports, with dry goods on board—He ſaid the Eliza and her cargo was a good prize, but the cargo being of little value, ſhe was not worth ſending in.

The day before Captain Borrowdale ſailed from St. Ubes, the Ship General Lincoln, for New-York, had arrived there from London.

Letters as late as the 9th of Auguſt have been received at Charleſton from General Pinckney, who was then at the Hague. He had received his letters of appointment as one of the extraordinary Ambaſſadors from this country to the French Republic, and in that character had paid and received viſits of ceremony from the foreign miniſters reſident at the Hague. He did not mean to repair to Paris, until his appointment was made known there, and he ſhould receive notice that he would be received.

The veſſel which brought the above mentioned letters, left the Texel on the 18th of Auguſt, at which time the ſignal was flying for the Dutch fleet to unmoor, it was thought however that they would not ſail, as the Engliſh fleet of upwards of 50 ſail, was then cruiſing off the Texel, and ſeveral of them in ſight.

CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 18.

On Saturday laſt the Engliſh ſhip Arracabeſſa, Capt. Story, which was diſmaſted in the gale on the 26th of September laſt, got into Five-Fathom-Hole, where ſhe was obliged to anchor, as in her diſabled ſtate ſhe could not work up againſt the wind, which has blown for a number of days from the North-Eaſt. On Monday evening Capt. Story, from the ſuſpicious appearance of a ſchooner, which anchored near him, was induced to believe that ſhe was a French or Spaniſh privateer. Mr. John Calhoun, who had been employed to aſſiſt the veſſel with neceſſaries, being on board, alſo thought her to be a privateer; he left the ſhip with this opinion.

Soon after he left her the ſchooner ſtood after him, and attempted to bring him to, but by keeping near the breakers, he eſcaped her, though three muſket ſhot were fired at him. On his arrival in town he communicated his ſuſpicions to the Britiſh Vice Conſul, who late on Monday night, waited on the governor, with the information he had received; in conſequence thereof, he iſſued orders to Capt. Kalteiſen, directing him to ſend an officer and twenty men on board the revenue cutter, and proceed immediately to the ſhip Arracabeſſa, and to defend her, ſhould there be the appearance of any attempt to inſult the neutrality of the United States, by attacking her when within her own juriſdiction. As the wind blew extremely high during the night of Monday, the orders of Captain Kalteiſen did not reach him until early yeſterday morning. As ſoon as he received them, the men were put on board of the cutter, and ſhe ſailed; but before ſhe got to the ſhip, ſhe had been ſet on fire. Capt. Bythewood, who came in at the North Channel, from Teneriffe, gave information of her being in flames. One of the pilot boats, which was at ſea, as ſoon as the ſhip was diſcovered to be on fire, came within the Bar, and ſtood for her; but before ſhe could get along ſide, the ſhip had parted her cables, (ſuppoſed to be burnt) and had drifted on the Folly Breakers; they could diſcover no perſon on board of her. Some fiſhermen who were out, ſay that they ſaw a ſmall ſchooner leave the ſhip about nine o'clock—ſoon after they ſaw the ſhip on fire. A boat was alſo ſeen to leave the ſhip at nearly the ſame time, which it is ſuppoſed contained the crew of the ſhip; but this boat had not arrived at town late laſt evening.

From every circumſtance that has yet been made known, there is reaſon to believe the ſchooner that Mr. Calhoun ſaw, was a privateer, and that ſhe burnt the ſhip; finding that it was impoſſible to get her to ſea. Should this eventually appear to be the caſe, there is not a doubt but a proper repreſentation of this daring violation of the neutrality of our harbour will be made by his excellency the Governor, to the executive of the United States.

The cargo of the ſhip, when ſhe left Jamaica, was 570 hogſheads of rum and ſugar.

The Revenue cutter, on diſcovering the ſhip to be on fire, and that the ſchooner had gone to ſea, returned in the evening to Fort Johnſon. The report from her was not received laſt evening.

OCTOBER 19.

Capt. Story of the ſhip Arracabeſſa, which was deſtroyed on Tueſday laſt, as mentioned in our paper of yeſterday, arrived in town yeſterday morning. The account he gives of her being burnt is, that on Monday afternoon a ſmall ſchooner anchored near his ſhip; about 5 o'clock ſome of the crew came on board; he found they were Frenchmen, and intended to capture the ſhip; as ſoon as they had poſſeſſion, they began to take a number of articles from the ſhip, ſuch as the men's cloathing, proviſions, &c. a number of them remained on board all night, the next morning early, after having carried all they had taken on board their veſſel, they took Capt. Story, Mr. Turner, the pilot, and the crew of the ſhip on board the privateer; ſoon after they ſet the ſhip on fire; they then got the privateer under way, and ſtood out to ſea; at ten o'clock they went into Stony Inlet, and landed, Story and his crew, on Folly Iſland, where he procured a boat and proceeded up to town.

The privateer which deſtroyed the ſhip Arracabeſſa, is called the Fortitude, commanded by one Jourdain, ſhe is from Monti Chriſto. On Wedneſday morning laſt, at 11 o'clock, ſhe captured the ſhip Pallas, Hunter, from Glaſgow, belonging to this port; and at 12 o'clock at night, the brig Maria, Lybert, from London, bound to Savannah; which veſſels ſhe ſent for Cape Francois.

THE TICKLER.

No. III.

Will Nettle is remarkable for his learning and wit, and is not a bad poet; but like moſt ſedentary men, is hypochondriac. He riſes in the morning, and vents his ſpleen upon his domeſtics, or even his wife and children. The fire is not well made—the hearth is not ſwept—the coffee for breakfaſt is not clear—ſomething is forever wrong. His family have no peace, till Will has got his breakfaſt and retires to his ſtudy to loll on the ſofa or doſe over books.

I called a few days ago to ſee my friend Nettle. As I entered the room, he aſſumed a moſt ſolemn look, which portended a cold reception. However, I had ſeen him in ſuch fits before—and with a cheerful air, aſked him how he did. O, ſaid he with a ſigh, I am very poor, my health is miſerable. Why, ſaid I, the weather is very fine, why don't you ride out and take the air, and exerciſe? He made me no reply but put on a long face and ſhook his head.

I then inquired for the health of his family—and began to praiſe his children. But this would not take the kinks out of his long melancholy face. Come, ſaid I, it is fine, let us take a walk in the garden. O, he could not ſtir, without ſuch [illegible] trembling. However, I urged him, [illegible] his great coat, though it was a very warm day, tied a handkerchief round his neck, to prevent his taking cold, put on his hat, and took a large hickory ſtick to ſupport his trembling [illegible]. At length he was ready for a walk, and [illegible] along, leaning on his [illegible], with as much care, as though he had loſt a limb.

After looking at the garden, the plants and fruit trees, and praiſing them, as doing honor to his taſte and induſtry, all which he received with a coldneſs bordering on indifference, I ſtepped up to him, and with half a ſly look, told him, I knew who wrote the little elegy, which was publiſhed in the newſpapers a few days before. Aye, do you? ſaid he with a ſmile; pray how did you know? I never told one mortal that I wrote it. "Know! (replied I) why every body in town aſcribes it to you; they ſay it is impoſſible any body elſe can write ſuch an excellent verſe. Every body is delighted with it." At this my friend Nettle's eye's began to ſparkle—the wrinkles on his brow vaniſhed, his chin was drawn up an inch; and with an air of cheerfulneſs, he ſays to me, "Walk in, walk in; come, I begin to feel a little better." Immediately he took me by the arm, and hurried me into the houſe—forgetting the ſtick that had ſerved him as a crutch, and marching as light as a ſoldier from camp with his furlough in his pocket.

This, thought I with myſelf, is tickling to ſome purpoſe. I took the hint and reſolved to relieve his wife and family at leaſt one hour from the fretfulneſs of a crabbed hypochondriac. I went on to praiſe my friends talents in poetry—told him what a pity every body thought it, that ſuch talents ſhould be loſt—inſiſted upon it he ought to write tragedies and an Epic Poem. My friend was ſo pleaſed with theſe encomiums on his genius, that he ſoon forgot his weak joints and dizzy head—and walked round the room, with as much vivacity as a dancing maſter.

As he ſtepped out of the room a moment to order a bottle of wine, his wife declared ſhe had not ſeen her huſband ſo well for a month—and begged me to come every day and cure him as I had then done. And, ſaid ſhe, come as early as you can, and talk about poetry and books, and then we ſhall not be tormented with his fretting and ſcolding. Lord bleſs me, ſaid ſhe, why he is ſo tickled when men of learning come and praiſe him, that he does not get over it all day.

At this I was not a little tickled myſelf—I took a glaſs of wine and left my friend Nettle in perfect good humor with me, and what is more with all his family.

Ladies' Cheap Store.

MILLINERY,

FINE AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. WILLIAMS reſpectfully acquaints the Ladies that her aſſortment now conſiſts of the following articles:

Millinery of every deſcription, of the lateſt and moſt elegant London patterns.

Engliſh Pelong Satins, for bonnets, manufactured purpoſely to her order; of ſuperior richneſs to any imported; a variety of colours.

Ribands; a handſome aſſortment.

Muffs and Tippets, an elegant collection, amongſt which are fox, wool, black and ſilver bear, and the real martin muff.

Straw hats and bonnets, lateſt imported faſhions.

Ladies' Satin Cloaks.

Moſt faſhionable cloak patterns are received; low priced Modes and Perſians, for lining cloaks.

Black Lace, a particular well choſen collection.

From the particular low terms Mrs. W. has laid in her aſſortment, and ſelling for the moſt moderate profits, the Ladies may be ſupplied with the above articles cheaper than in any ſtore in this city.

Store from London, Lemmon-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite South-ſtreet.

Baltimore, October 17.

Take Notice,

THAT I intend to petition the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, for leave to eſtabliſh a ferry from my land in Alexandria, to the Maryland ſhore.

JESSE TAYLOR.

November 4.

LOST,

At the late Fire in [illegible] Alley,

Two Fire Buckets,

[illegible] The buckets are [illegible] numbered, and ſuppoſed to be 3 and 4. Any information reſpecting them may be given at this office.

October 4.

Lots on Duke Street for Sale.

On the 20th of next month, will be expoſed to Public Sale in the town of Alexandria,

Sundry Lots of Ground, lying on Duke and Royal Streets, to the higheſt bidders for ready money.—A Plan of the Lots, with a more particular explanation of the terms, will be made known on the day of ſale, by

WM. HARTSHORNE, Truſtee for ELISHA C. DICK.

Alex. 10th mo. 27th, 1797.

Agreeable to an order of the Truſtees of the town of Centerville will be offered at Public Sale, to the higheſt bidder on the 1ſt day of January, 1798, on twelve months credit,

All the Lots now remaining unſold. And if the ſale ſhould not be completed in one day, to continue from day to day, until they are all ſold.

JA'S LANE TRIPLETT, C. T.

October 28.

A REWARD will be given by the *ſubſcriber*, who may be found at Mr. Hilton's Tavern, for diſcovering the *perſon* or *perſons*, concerned in *clandeſtinely* taking away off Lot, No. —, Cameron Street, weſt ſide of the Epiſcopal Church, in the legal poſſeſſion of Mr. Taylor, Merchant Baltimore, Brick, Lime, Window Frames, a Frame of Houſe, Lumber, and ſundry other articles.

For Mr. WM. TAYLOR,
I. H. O'NEIL.

November 2.

Fredericksburg Annual Jockey Club Races,

ARE fixed for Tueſday the 14th, and Wedneſday the 15th days of November.

On the firſt day of the Fredericksburg Races, *Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars* will be run for, by horſes, &c. the properties of the members of the Jockey Club, Four Mile Heats, over the old race courſe, belonging to Colonel Lewis Willis.——Rules as uſual.

On the ſecond day of the Races, *One Hundred and Sixty Dollars*, Three Mile Heats, over the ſame ground, will be free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, the property of a member of this club (excepting the winning horſe on the firſt day.)

On the third day will be run for, a give and take purſe, (ſuppoſed to amount to near *Two Hundred Dollars*) being a ſubſcription of the town and vicinity, free for any horſe, &c. the winning horſes on the preceding days only excepted.

Horſes to be named and entered on the evening before each race, with Mr. *William Herndon*, accompanied by indiſputable certificates of their ages.

The gentlemen of the Jockey Club are requeſted to pay their Subſcription Money immediately to the Treaſurer.

LARKIN STANARD,
Treaſurer.

October 26.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLDSMITH, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

An elegant aſſortment of

Steel watch chains & keys.

He has alſo on hand, a large aſſortment of

Gold, Jewellery, Silver, plated, and fancy ware,

Which he offers for ſale at his ſhop in King ſtreet, oppoſite Meſſrs. Patten & Scott's, where he manufactures all kinds of Gold, Jewellery, and Silver ware in a modern ſtile.

The higheſt price given for old Gold and Silver.

September 23. eptf

A FEW BALES OF

Blankets, Flannels, and Coarſe Woolens,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN GILL.

October 28.

Havanna Sugar, Molaſſes, and Segars.

1500 barrels prime quality Sugar,
100 hogſheads Molaſſes,
And a parcel of Segars,

Will be landed this day at our wharf, from on board the ſchooner Mary from Havanna, and will be ſold on very moderate terms. Apply to

ROBERT & JAMES HAMILTON.

Aug. [illegible] tf

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body for a removal of the Diſtrict Court, now held in the town of Dumfries, in the county of Prince William, to the town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun.

Auguſt 22. 1w3m

At a Court held for Fairfax County, the [illegible] day of October, 1797.

Robert Young & Co. Compl's.
againſt
Matthew F. Bowne, and Theodorus J. Hamilton, under the firm of Matthew Franklin Bowne & Comp. and John Mandeville, and Baldwin Dade, Def. } *In Chancery.*

THE Defendants, Matthew Franklin Bowne, and Theodorus James Hamilton, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country:—On the motion of the complainants by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the third Monday in December next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the court houſe of this county.—and it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants John Mandeville and Baldwin Dade do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands belonging to the defendants Matthew Franklin Bowne and Theodorus James Hamilton, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teſte)
P. WAGENER, C. C.

October 21. 2m

At a Court of Huſtings held for the Town of Alexandria, the 2d day of October, 1797.

Robert Young and Company, compl's.
againſt
Benjamin Grayſon Orr, Philip Marſteller, Philip G. Marſteller, and Lewis Marſteller, under the firm of Marſteller & Sons, James Patten and James Dykes, and Robert Camp. defend's. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant Benjamin Grayſon Orr, not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity agreeable to law, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of this court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country—On the motion of the complainants by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of December term next, and anſwer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of the above be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Court houſe of the town of Alexandria.—And it is further decreed and ordered that the defendants Philip Marſteller, Philip G. Marſteller, and Lewis Marſteller, under the firm of Marſteller & Sons; James Patten and James Dykes, and Robert Camp do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayſon Orr, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teſte)
PETER WAGENER, C. C

October 5. 2m

At a Court continued and held for Fairfax County, the 19th day of September, 1797.

Thomas Darns, Jun. aſſignee of Robert Young and Philip Richard Fendall, under the firm of Robert Young and Company, Compl't.
againſt
Benjamin Grayſon Orr, Philip Marſteller, Philip G. Marſteller, and Lewis Marſteller, under the firm of Marſteller and Sons, and Robert Camp, Defendants. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant, Benjamin Grayſon Orr not having entered his appearance, and given ſecurity agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the third Monday in November next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of the order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the court houſe of this county. And it is further decreed and ordered, that the defendants Philip Marſteller, Philip G. Marſteller, and Lewis Marſteller, under the firm of Marſteller & Sons, and Robert Camp, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete, any of the debts owing, or effects in their hands, belonging to the defendant Benjamin Grayſon Orr, until the further order and decree of this court.

A Copy,
(Teſte)
P. WAGENER, C. F. C.

September 30 2m

For Sale,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

A Middle Aged Negro Woman.

She cooks, waſhes, and irons uncommonly well.—Apply to the printers.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Thurſday the [illegible] day of November next, at the Plantation whereon the late John Ratcliffe, dec'd. reſided, at Ravenſworth, near Mrs Price's, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder for ready money,

ALL THE STOCK AND PLANTATION UTENSILS,

CONSISTING OF

Horſes, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, a waggon, a cart, &c.

ALSO,

HOUSEHOLD AND *KITCHEN FURNITURE,*

VIZ.

Feather beds, and furniture, a deſk, cheſt of drawers, tables, cheſts, chairs, pots, pewter, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. By or before which day, it is requeſted, that all perſons who have any juſt debts due them from the ſaid deceaſed, will make the ſame known to the ſubſcriber—and thoſe who are indebted, will make immediate payment thereof to

R. RATCLIFFE.

N. B. The leaſe of the above mentioned Plantation, of two lives, for 165 acres of land on which are tolerable improvements, is alſo for ſale by private contract. R. R.

October 28. 1wep-3w2aw

THE Subſcriber having again engaged in the buſineſs of ROPE-MAKING, would give employment to a few ſober men who are good workmen: he will take a few boys of good characters as apprentices; in either caſe apply to Mr. Thomas Irvin in Alexandria, who will give any farther information which may be required.

JAMES IRVIN.

Bank head, near Alexandria,
March 28. tf

I HAVE for ſale in the town of Dumfries, a houſe two ſtories high, in good repair, with a kitchen adjoining the ſame, a cellar under the houſe, and a ſtable on the ſame lot—it is in a good ſtand for a ſtore, and is now rented at forty five pounds a year, ſubject to a ground rent of £10. 4. on a leaſe forever. Poſſeſſion can be given the 1ſt of June 1798, and the terms of ſale made known by application at the Poſt office in Dumfries, or to me at Boyd's hole, in King George county, Virginia.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to paſs a law, forbidding that any perſon who is a member of any of the Abolition Societies, (as they are termed) or others, whoſe general conduct indicate them to be buſy and active perſons in alienating, by any means whatſoever, ſlaves from their duty, ſhould be eligible to ſerve as a juror in any cauſe whatever, in which the right of maſter and ſlave, on the ſubject of emancipation, is involved, and that if any perſon ſhould be ſummoned by the ſheriff, as a juror in ſuch caſe, who the party intereſted as maſter, ſhall ſuſpect, and cannot otherwiſe aſcertain to be of that party, the ſaid perſon, ſo ſummoned, before he ſhall be permitted to ſerve as a juror, ſhall be compelled to anſwer the interrogatories of ſuch intereſted perſon, or party touching the facts, on oath, from which the court, before whom ſuch perſon ſtand, ſhall determine, &c.

September 14.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly of Virginia, praying that honorable body to paſs a law, for amending an act, entituled, "An Act, to reduce into one, the ſeveral acts concerning ſlaves, free negroes, and mulattoes," paſſed in 1795, by increaſing the penalties therein inflicted on certain offenders, and to provide a more ſummary way to collect ſaid penalties; and that if ſuch perſon or perſons, on conviction, do not pay down, or give ſecurity for the payment thereof in three months of the ſaid penalties, that ſuch offenders ſhall be ſubject to corporal pain, or impriſonment, according to the degree of his or her offence. And further, that ſuch as in public aſſemblies make ſpeeches, or other ill-conduct, which in any manner (to it effects) hath a tendency to alienate ſlaves from their duty, or otherwiſe to injure their maſters, ſhall be conſidered as offenders againſt the ſaid law, and that penalties and puniſhments may be inflicted on ſuch, adequate to the injury that might ariſe from ſuch proceedings.

September 14.

To the Humane.

ON the 27th of June laſt, a lad named GABRIEL SISTARE, left Belville, on the Ohio, near Marietta, with an intent, it is ſuppoſed, of going to Alexandria, and from thence to ſea, and has not ſince been heard of. He is about 15 years old, of a dark complexion, ſomewhat marked with the ſmall pox. Whoever poſſeſſes any information reſpecting him, or can afford him any aſſiſtance in returning to his friends in this place, and will inform the ſubſcriber thereof, ſhall receive ample compenſation for their trouble or expence, and the grateful thanks of an anxious family.

JOHN SISTARE.

New London, October 13, 1797.

CHARLES JONES,

COACH-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to acquaint his friends and former cuſtomers, that he has again commenced buſineſs at W[illegible] Duke Street, where he purpoſes to carry on the COACH-MAKING in all its various branches.

He hopes from his general knowledge, long experience in Europe and America, and a deſire to give perfect ſatisfaction to all who pleaſe to favor him with their commands, to merit a continuance of that encouragement he has hitherto ſo amply experienced.

He has now in forwardneſs ſeveral NEW COACHES, CHAIRS, &c. &c. of different kinds, which he can have finiſhed at a very ſhort notice, agreeably to the Purchaſer's taſte, having a number of ſteady workmen in the different Branches, and all kinds of materials for carrying on his buſineſs *Extenſively*.

As he has engaged a PAINTER of the Firſt *Eminence*, and erected ſuitable workſhops, he is enabled to finiſh his work equal to any on the Continent.

CARRIAGES of all Deſcriptions taken in Exchange; for which a generous price will be allowed.

June, 19. tf.

Andrew & Wm. Ramſay

Have imported in the ſhip Pamona, from Oporto,

TEN PIPES, TEN HHDS. & TWENTY QUARTER CASKS OF

PORT WINE,

of vintage '92, and of an excellent quality.

Alſo from Liſbon,

FIFTY QUARTER CASKS

DRY LISBON WINE,

which they now offer for ſale at their warehouſe on King ſtreet.—They have on hand Madeira wine in pipes, Liſbon do. in do. Teneriffe do. in hhds. Sherry do. in quarter caſks, Port do. in bottles, old Rum in hhds. and barrels, and a quantity of well aſſorted bar iron.

Doctor Wieſenthal's Lectures

ON ANATOMY, SURGERY, AND MIDWIFERY,

Will commence on the firſt Monday in November next.

Gentlemen in the practice of Phyſic, who wiſh occaſionally to attend the Lectures may have a perpetual right by paying twenty four dollars:—and ſuch as attended the laſt courſe will have the ſame privilege by paying the difference between an ordinary ticket and the above named ſum. STUDENTS attending three courſes—or by paying at once forty dollars, thereby acquire a perpetual right.

Baltimore, October 17.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Manufacturing MILL, with 25 acres of land, ſituated on Gooſe Creek, near Rector Town, about 52 miles from Alexandria. The mill houſe is large and commodious, built with ſtone, three ſtories high—has two water wheels, and two pair of ſtones, one of them burr, and is well fixed for manufacturing wheat—large quantities of wheat being made in the vicinity thereof, the quality being equal to any in the ſtate. On the premiſes is a large ſtone diſtillery, with ſtills, &c. ſufficient to make 200 gallons of Whiſkey per week, a ſtone ſtore houſe, a good dwelling houſe with three ſtone chimneys, cooper's ſhop, and ſundry other uſeful out houſes. The above premiſes are ſituated in a very thick ſettled country, and is an excellent ſtand for retailing goods. It will be ſold for caſh, or on one, two, or three years credit. Apply to

SAMUEL LOVE.

Saliſbury, October 14. eo6w.

FOR SALE,

THE leaſe of the valuable premiſes whereon I now live, being a part of Briſcoe's tract, lying in the county of Prince William, about twenty miles from Dumfries, and thirty ſix from Alexandria and George town. The tenement in good order, the title for fifty years yet to come indiſputable, the rent low, and a ſufficient ſupport of wood land for the term; the ſhifts from three to four years ſufficient for the culture of ſix or eight hands. For terms apply on the premiſes.

SAMUEL WATSON.

September 5. tdſ

I WISH to ſell a tract of land near Centerville, in the county of Loudoun, containing between 8 and 900 acres, the ſoil is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and more than three fourths covered with valuable timber. The terms may be known on application to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN KEENE.

Loud. county, Virginia, }
Auguſt 17. } 2awtf

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, Jun.